



CAPTAIN COOK

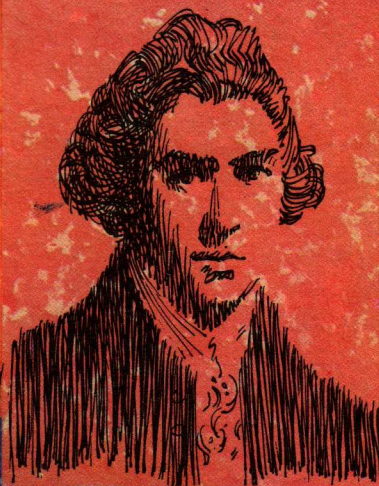
Australia's Dollars and Cents



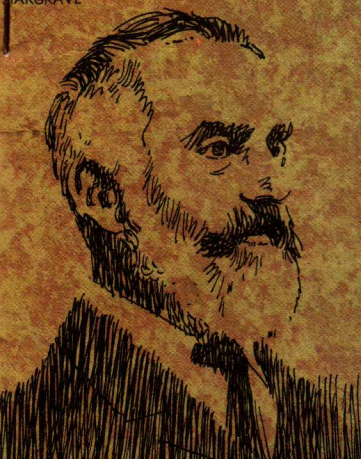
FRANCIS GREENWAY



JOSEPH BANKS



LAWRENCE
MARGRAVE



JOHN MACARTHUR



Australia's Dollars and Cents

Since February 1966, Australia has had a decimal money system in which we use "dollars" and "cents", each dollar being made up of 100 cents.

Dollar money was last used in Australia in the early 1800's. We then used some Spanish dollars for several years before British coins came into use.

Now we have dollar money again and this booklet will tell you about the dollars and cents we use.



Published by the Reserve Bank of Australia

September
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OUR DOLLAR NOTES

We have five notes — \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20.

Each note is a different colour and design and their size increases with their value — the \$2 is slightly bigger than the \$1, and so on.

People can use the notes anywhere in Australia and its Territories to pay other people for work they do and for goods they sell or to pay their debts. This is what is meant by the words “legal tender throughout the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of the Commonwealth” which are printed on the front of each note.

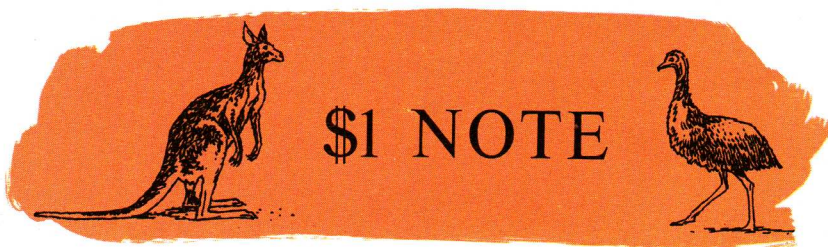
Under our laws, nobody but the Reserve Bank of Australia is allowed to print or issue Australian notes and the Bank prints all the notes at its printing works in Melbourne. On the front of each note you will find the signatures of the Governor of the Reserve Bank and of the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury.

The notes are printed on special paper made in England and they all have a metallic thread running down the paper near the middle of the note.

If you hold any note up to the light you will see a watermark portrait of Captain James Cook who sailed into Botany Bay in 1770 during his voyage along the eastern coast of Australia.

Australia's notes change hands frequently as people buy and sell things. At times, such as Christmas when more money is spent on presents and holidays, there are a lot more notes in use than at other times. Later on, after the Christmas holidays, notes no longer needed are returned through the banks to the Reserve Bank and the total number passing around falls again.

Now we shall have a closer look at each of our dollar notes — first at the \$1.



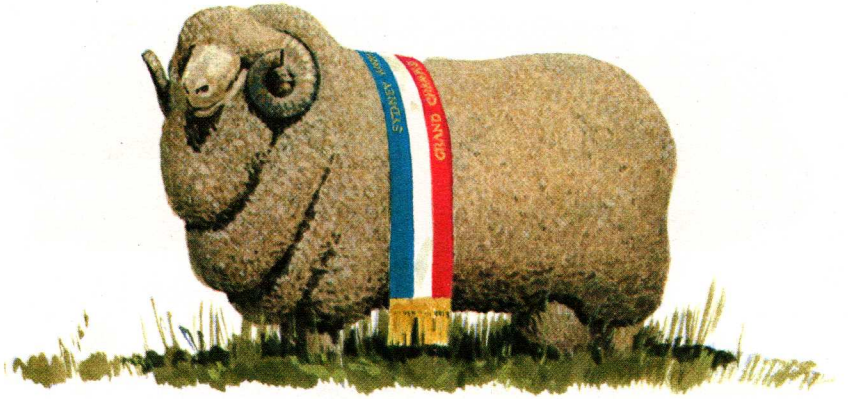
The main colours of this note are orange and brown.

A portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is shown on the front. There is also a version of Australia's Coat of Arms with the kangaroo and emu supporting the shield with the emblems of Australia's six States.

On the back of the \$1 note are examples of aboriginal bark painting and of aboriginal rock paintings and carvings. The picture shows reptiles and animals as well as aboriginal tribesmen hunting and fishing. Part of the design was based on a bark painting done by Malangi, an aborigine living at Milingimbi Mission on an island off Arnhem Land in Northern Australia.

An aborigine painting on bark is shown below.





\$2 NOTE

This is green and yellow. Like the \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes it has portraits of people who have been famous in Australia's history.

On the front of the \$2 note is a portrait of John Macarthur (1767-1834) who did a great deal for the early development of Australia's wool industry.

Macarthur came to Sydney in 1790 as an officer of the New South Wales Corps. Three years later he received his first grant of land in the Parramatta district where he soon became an important farmer and stockowner.

Instead of breeding sheep for meat, Macarthur concentrated on improving the quality of the wool. He succeeded in breeding fine-woolled sheep and showing that merinos would flourish in New South Wales.

In 1801 Macarthur took some wool from his Parramatta farm to England to show to the British Government and woollen manufacturers. They became very interested in his work and saw that Australia was an excellent wool-growing country.

While in England Macarthur studied the best ways of selling wool there and soon Australian wool was being sent regularly to British manufacturers.

When he returned to Australia in 1805 Macarthur was given a grant of 5000 acres of land in the Camden district near Sydney. Here he

continued his pioneering work in breeding merino sheep for which Australia has become famous.

A drawing of a prize ram is shown on the note.

The man with the beard who is shown on the back of the \$2 note is William James Farrer (1845-1906).

Farrer came to Australia from England in 1870 with the idea of becoming a farmer and he learned a lot about the country by working in various districts as a teacher and a surveyor for several years.

In 1886 he settled on a property near the present City of Canberra where he began experimenting with breeding different kinds of wheat. Although wheat was already being grown in many parts of Australia, there was still need for varieties which would grow really well and which would resist drought and diseases such as rust, a type of fungus disease. Other men had tried to breed such wheat but it was William Farrer who met with real success.

Farrer's most famous wheat was called "Federation" (shown in illustration). This was a quick-growing, drought-resistant wheat which grew very well in Australian conditions. It became available to farmers in 1902 and soon was popular with them and overseas buyers but is no longer in use. Later scientists, still using Farrer's ideas and methods, have continued to improve our wheat but we can say that Farrer helped to establish one of our greatest export industries.



\$5 NOTE



This note is mauve with some orange shading.

The man on the front is Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820). In his boyhood days Banks liked to stroll around the fields in England looking at the plants and animals. When he grew up he wanted to travel overseas to study nature. In 1766 he went to Newfoundland and in 1768 asked the British Government if he could go with Captain Cook on the "Endeavour" to the Pacific. He was given permission to join the expedition.

When the "Endeavour" was anchored in Botany Bay, Banks found many plants which were previously unknown. The Bay was a botanist's paradise and this is how it got its name. Captain Cook named the northern headland of Botany Bay "Cape Banks" in his honour. Banks's name is also preserved in the "banksia" family of shrubs in Australia.

After he returned to England, Banks suggested to the British Government that a penal settlement should be established in eastern Australia. Later, in 1787, Captain Phillip sailed from England with the First Fleet.

Banks kept in close touch with what was happening in the new colony through correspondence with early governors. For many years he collected Australian plants and wrote about them. He also encouraged and paid for other people to carry out scientific work in Australia.

The \$5 note shows a collection of Australian native plants. It includes an example of the banksia family.

A portrait of Mrs Caroline Chisholm (1808-1877), one of Australia's greatest pioneer women, is shown on the back of the \$5 note.

She arrived in Australia with her husband in 1838. They spent some time in South Australia and Hobart and then moved to Sydney, later settling at Windsor. When she arrived in Sydney Mrs Chisholm discovered that many women who had come from Britain had no money or jobs so she began to help them find work and somewhere to live. In 1841 she established a hostel for these girls where they could live until they found jobs.

To help the girls find work in country areas she used to go with parties of them to places such as Port Macquarie, Goulburn, Bathurst and Gundagai. She was never attacked by bushrangers. Often she would ride her white horse "Captain". Before returning to England in 1846 Mrs Chisholm had looked after about 11,000 people.

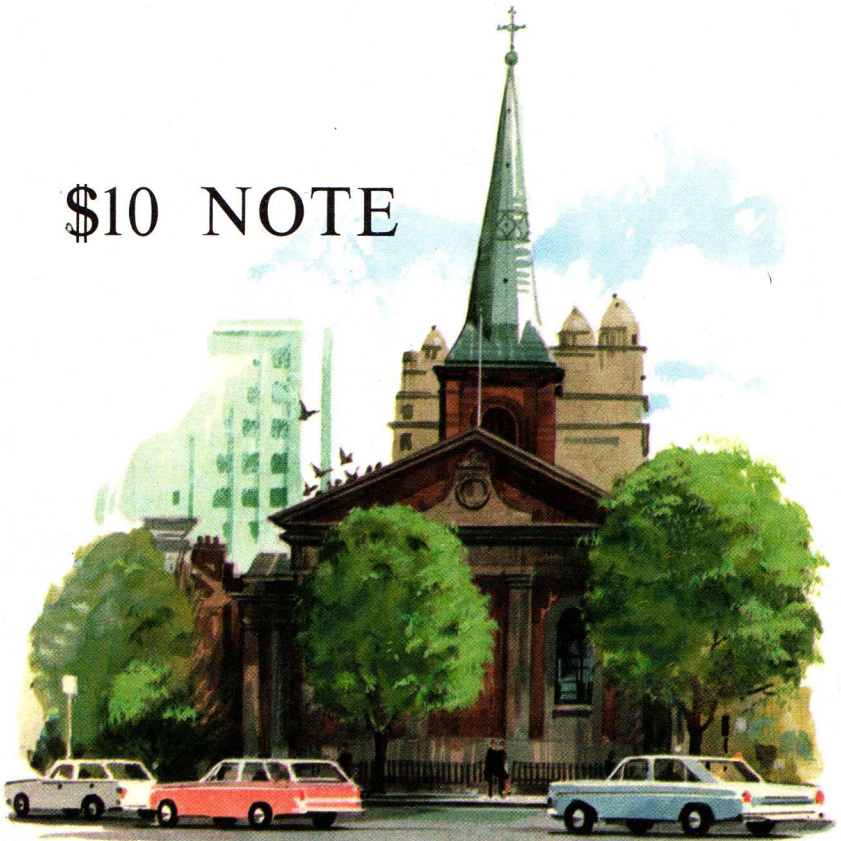
In England she succeeded in having conditions on migrant ships greatly improved. She helped wives and children to come to Australia and began the Family Colonisation Loan Society which made loans to help families move here.

In 1854 Mrs Chisholm returned to Australia and continued to work hard to improve living conditions. Later she became very ill and went back to England in 1866.

The \$5 note has drawings of women and children, migrant ships including the "Waverley" which is in the top right-hand corner and Sydney buildings at the time of Mrs Chisholm.



\$10 NOTE



The main colour is blue with shades of green and orange.

Francis Howard Greenway (1777-1837), Australia's first fully-qualified architect, whose portrait is on the front of this note, came to New South Wales in 1814 as a convict.

However, in 1816 he was appointed by Governor Macquarie as Civil Architect. During the next few years his technical skills and artistic ability were used in planning and supervising the erection of several public buildings.

His first design was for a lighthouse on South Head of Port Jackson which was completed in 1818. This was the first lighthouse in Australia. It was later pulled down and replaced by the present copy built in 1883.

Greenway's other buildings included the Hyde Park Barracks facing Queen's Square in Sydney, now used as a court house, and Government House Stables, now the New South Wales Conservatorium of Music. He designed the Churches of St. Matthew at Windsor, St. Luke in Liverpool and St. James in King Street, Sydney. These churches are still in use but they have been altered and added to by other people since they were first built. (St. James' Church is shown in the illustration.)

Drawings of some of Greenway's buildings are shown on the front of the \$10 note.

Greenway ceased to be Civil Architect in 1822. He died a poor man in the Newcastle district in 1837. There is a tablet in memory of him in St. James' Church, Sydney.

A portrait of Henry Lawson (1867-1922), the Australian poet and short-story writer, is on the back of the \$10 note.

Lawson was born in a tent near Grenfell in New South Wales. Soon after, his family moved to the Mudgee district where Lawson spent his boyhood days in poor and difficult conditions. At school he was fond of reading and this helped him in his own story writing in later years.

His first poems were published in 1887 when he was 20 and his first story, "His Father's Mate", in 1888 just a few days before his father died. In the following years he travelled widely in Australia and New Zealand and wrote for a number of journals and newspapers. His



books, "In the Days when the World was Wide" and "While the Billy Boils" came out in 1896.

Lawson's "Verses, Popular and Humorous" and his prose stories "On the Track" and "Over the Sliprails" were published in 1900 and they were followed by other books of prose and verse in the years to 1916.

Henry Lawson was always very concerned with the poorer people in the community. His short stories, especially, tell of the hardships of country life and the rugged conditions, both of which he personally experienced.

About 50 of his short stories deal with the Gulgong-Mudgee district and the drawings beside Lawson's portrait on the \$10 note are of shops and houses in the area at that time. Some of his handwriting is also reproduced on the note.



\$20 NOTE

This is the largest of our notes and the one with the highest value. It is mainly red and gold.

On the front it has a portrait of Sir Charles Kingsford Smith (1897-1935), a pioneer of aviation in Australia and of air routes to Europe and North America. Alongside his portrait are drawings representing wings.

Born in Brisbane, Charles Kingsford Smith showed an early love of adventure which dominated his short life. After serving with the A.I.F. and the Royal Flying Corps in the 1914-18 War, he helped begin the first regular air-mail service in Australia between Geraldton and Derby in Western Australia.

In 1928, with another Australian aviator, Charles Ulm, and two Americans as navigator and radio operator, Kingsford Smith made the first trans-Pacific flight from San Francisco to Brisbane in a Fokker monoplane, the "Southern Cross".

He made three other historic flights in this plane in 1928 — non-stop across Australia and the first flights from Australia to New Zealand and back. Then in 1929 he set out from Sydney in the "Southern Cross" to finish a flight around the world which had begun with the trans-Pacific flight; he arrived back in San Francisco in 1930 by way of London and New York.

Kingsford Smith, a very courageous and skilful pilot, made many other flights, in the "Southern Cross" and other planes, including record-breaking solo flights from England to Australia and carrying



the first air-mails to and from England. In 1935 he crashed in the Bay of Bengal and was never seen again. The famous "Southern Cross" is on display at Brisbane Airport.

On the back of the \$20 note another aeronautical pioneer is shown with copies of his drawings of flying machines and kites now in Sydney's Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.

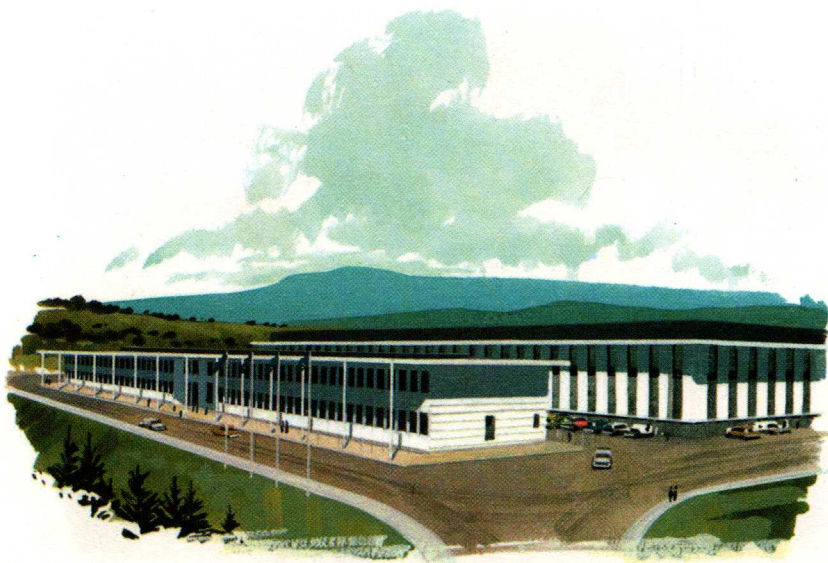
He is Lawrence Hargrave (1850-1915) who left his job at the Sydney Observatory in 1883 so he could give all his time to research into problems connected with flight.

He began by studying how birds and insects flew and how the waves of the sea and air currents moved. He experimented with monoplane models and kites made of wood and brown paper and built a rotary aeroplane engine.

Hargrave discovered that a curved-wing surface gave more lift than a flat surface. He also found out that a vertical tailfin gave greater stability in flight to his model aeroplanes.

In 1894 four of Hargrave's box-kites lifted him 16 feet off the beach at Stanwell Park south of Sydney. A memorial now stands at Bald Hill near Stanwell Park in memory of his many kite experiments there.

Although Hargrave did not perfect a flying machine himself his research helped to make it possible for men to start flying in the early years of the 20th century.



Our decimal coins

Australian coin is produced by the Commonwealth Government at the Royal Australian Mint in Canberra (shown above) which was opened in February 1965. Some coin has also been minted at branches of the Royal Mint in Melbourne and Perth but it is likely that all of the coin will be minted in Canberra after 1968.

On behalf of the Commonwealth Government the Reserve Bank of Australia distributes the coin to the public through the other banks.

There are six different coins — 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

The one and two cents are bronze (97 per cent copper and 3 per cent zinc and tin). The five, ten and 20 cents are silver-looking and are cupro-nickel (75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel). The 50 cent coin was originally silver (80 per cent silver and 20 per cent copper) but, as silver has become expensive to use in coins, no more of these are being issued. A 50 cent coin of another metal may be issued later.

Every coin has the image of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on one side. On the other side there are native Australian fauna and a number which tells the value of the coin.



1 cent

This shows the feather-tail glider which is our tiniest possum. It is a brown or grey colour and whitish under the body. Although very tiny, it is an active creature.

Like our other gliding possums, or "flying squirrels" as they are sometimes known, the feather-tail glider has webs of skin stretched between its hands and feet. This enables it to "glide". Although its body is only about three inches long and the tail also about three inches, it can glide quite a long way and uses its feather-like tail as a rudder.

Living in trees in the eastern coastal region of Australia, the feather-tail glider feeds on insects and nectar from blossoms. It carries its young in its pouch and goes out of its nest only at night.

2 cent

The frill-necked lizard is on this coin.

Found in the northern parts of Australia, it is greyish in colour and grows to about 30 inches of which more than half is in its tail. It has a frill round its neck which looks like a piece of paper. When it is resting or running, the frill is folded back on its shoulders and cannot be seen easily.

When the lizard is cornered or angered it raises the front part of its body and opens out the frill so that its head seems to be coming out from the middle. This is how we see it on the 2 cent coin.





5 cent

The spiny ant-eater shown on this coin gets its name because the back and sides of its body are covered with spines and because it feeds mainly on ants. It lives in hollows under the roots of trees or among rocks and is found in many parts of Australia.

The spines are used for protection and are raised only when it is frightened. It can also roll itself into a ball to protect its underneath surface. It catches ants with its long, sticky tongue which it shoots out quickly from its black snout. The snout is pointed and strong and very useful for digging into ants' nests.

The spiny ant-eater and the platypus are the only mammals in the world which produce their young in eggs. After hatching, the babies are suckled.



10 cent

On this coin we see the male lyrebird as it looks when dancing and singing. Its beautiful tail is spread and brought forward over its head.

Found only in Australia, the lyrebird lives in the damp forests from Victoria to southern Queensland. The male bird dances and sings on mounds which are specially built and cleared. It is a wonderfully skilled mimic and mostly mimics other birds ranging from the laughing of the kookaburra to the whistling of the smaller birds. It also imitates other bush noises. The female bird is a very good mimic, too.

Lyrebirds have strong feet and claws which they use to rake over the earth looking for worms and insects for food. They have short wings but seldom use these to fly as their main movements are flying jumps among the rocks and trees.

20 cent

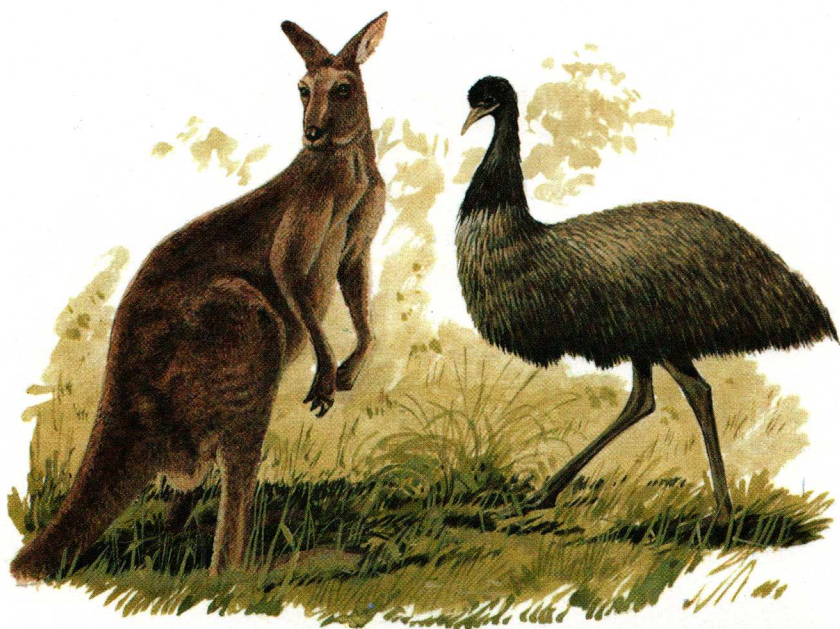
The famous Australian platypus is shown on our 20 cent coin. Beside the spiny ant-eater, it is the only egg-laying mammal in the world.

The platypus lives in burrows beside freshwater streams in eastern Australia and lays its eggs in the burrows. It grows to about 24 inches long and its whole body, except for its bill and webbed feet, is covered with thick brownish-coloured fur. The bill is not hard but rubbery and bends easily; it is ideal for pushing into the mud and slush looking for food.

With its streamlined body and webbed feet the platypus is an excellent and very fast swimmer but if it is trapped under water for a few minutes it drowns. The male has a poisonous spur about half an inch long on the inside of each hind leg. If it becomes angered, it can strike and the poison can cause sickness like a snake-bite.

The platypus is protected by law in the various States and this has saved it from possible extinction.





50 cent

This coin is the largest in size and value. It shows two of our best-known creatures — the kangaroo and the emu — supporting the shield in the Australian Coat of Arms.

The kangaroo can grow to more than six feet high and the emu is the world's second biggest bird now living, only the ostrich being larger. It grows about five feet high.

Both can be found in many parts of Australia. They can move at speeds of up to 30 miles an hour. The kangaroo can jump distances of up to 30 feet at a time and although normally a docile animal, it can, when cornered, stand up on its powerful tail and strike with the sharp toe-nails of both feet.

Although it is a bird, the emu does not fly. While it prefers to stay on the land it can swim across streams when it wants to. It has very strong legs which it can use to kick anything annoying it.

How to write in dollars and cents

The official dollar symbol is a capital S crossed by two strokes like this \$ (a capital S with a single stroke (\$) is also acceptable).

The symbol for the cent is a small "c" with no full stop and no cross stroke.

\$

c

The correct way to write amounts in words and figures is shown below. The decimal point, or full stop, which separates the dollars and cents should always be put above the line so it can be seen clearly. When an amount is written in dollars and cents, the \$ symbol only should be used, for example, \$1.46

Words		Figures
More than a dollar		
One dollar forty-six cents	—	\$1.46
Forty-one dollars seven cents	—	\$41.07*
Less than a dollar		
Seven cents	—	\$0.07* (or 7c or 7 cents)
Seventy-five cents	—	\$0.75 (or 75c or 75 cents)

* When you are writing less than 10 cents, be sure to put a nought before the cent figure.

KNOW YOUR MONEY

If you have read this booklet carefully you will have learned about the features of Australia's dollars and cents. You will have learned also about some famous Australians and some of our native fauna.